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U.S. REPORTEDLY HELPED EXPOSE SUAREZ MASON

PY230137 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0041 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- A very reliable official source revealed this afternoon that the U.S. Government, through its security organizations, provided Argentina with "valuable details" about the activities of cashiered General Guillermo Suarez Mason in Miami, his links with drug trafficking and with the terrorist offensive that has affected the country during the past few days.

The source indicated that the names that are contained in last night's government decree belong to "the operational and political leadership" of the organization that intended to create an atmosphere of public insecurity "with the objective of provoking a reaction from the Armed Forces.

"The first step in the offensive consisted of seriously affecting public security, of destabilizing the military leadership, and of drawing a reaction from the Armed Forces. In view of these facts, the government decided to adopt the same procedures that were adopted in Spain: He who causes unrest will be dismissed from military institutions," the source added.

The source acknowledged that "we are convinced that the government's policy must be that of not allowing impunity to continue and [words indistinct] because the system's stability is in play." [Words indistinct] "to decree a state of siege 10 days before the elections would have meant rewarding the campaign of destabilization, thus allowing it to follow its course and achieve its objectives."

The source felt that the reaction of the political parties and labor unions to the measures that were adopted last night was "very positive" and he also considered that the reaction of the military was "in the same tone, because it has been understood that those who want a return to the past cannot be protected."

He also explained that the decree was drafted by a team that included advisers from the Interior, Defense, Education and Justice Ministries who worked "in maximum secrecy," to such an extent that some ministers only learned of its contents when they signed it last night.

The official source stressed that "all the investigations lead to Suarez Mason and his links with drug trafficking, which started when cooperation was provided for repression in Bolivia in 1980. In this respect, the cooperation of the U.S. Government, through its security organizations, has been positively and vitally important."

He pointed out that "very valuable details" had been received from that country, which helped in the investigations that permitted the discovery of the actions of the "ultrarightist" organization.

He then stated that the government does not want to change the leadership of the Armed Forces, even less so under the pressure of a destabilizing campaign.

The source repeated that "it is evident that Suarez Mason is the leader of all of this" and that "his links with drug trafficking made him public enemy number one for the police throughout the world," and therefore he feels that he will "probably" be arrested.

He then clarified that "this group is not linked to any political party or group, at least that is the result of the investigation up to the present time."

He then explained that "bombs were placed, such as the one in Cordoba, and then a psychological campaign was carried out to try to prove that it was a question of official actions or actions of radical groups. But the court findings demonstrated that the dead militant had nothing to do with the bomb; and this fact was made public by Federal Judge Becerra Ferrer, and thus that organization's campaign crumbled."

The source believes that the dialogue with the government "is frankly laudable and it must be highlighted," including some of the political initiatives that have been taken against violence.

Finally, he clarified that "all of this has nothing to do with the raid that a judge ordered against a detective agency."

ALFONSIN PROMISES 'END TO IMPUNITY,' STRONG STAND

PY231531 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1138 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin said this morning that "there will be an end to impunity in Argentina" and that the authors of the last attacks and threats, whom he referred to as "wild, insane, people," are "to some extent involved in a conspiracy against the will of all the Argentine people, who are trying to build a serious and prestigious image that will place our country among the most advanced nations of the world."

"However, they will not succeed," Alfonsin stressed in statements he made at the metropolitan airport shortly before leaving for Cordoba to dedicate a new assembly line of the Sevel company, a car manufacturer.

President Alfonsin, who left at 0800, referred to the violent actions that prompted a response from the government, which ordered that 12 civilians and military men -- against whom charges were leveled -- be arrested for 60 days.

The president said that "democracy should show that it is not only beautiful and young, but that it is also strong and that it is determined to defend every citizen."

He stressed that "democracy will defend the people and everyone will participate in this task. I have to play a leading position on our team, but all of us play on the same team when important issues such as the preservation of freedom are at stake. No one, no one will be allowed to go unpunished."

He then remarked that "extremists here have the feeling that their actions can go unpunished, but we will put an end to impunity in Argentina. Whoever commits a crime will have to pay for it with years of imprisonment."

Concerning the arrests ordered by the executive branch, Alfonsin said that "this will give rise to discussions over juridical issues. This does not matter, because we are acting within the law and with the instruments that democracy has for preserving itself."

He added: "The courts will make the final decision. I am convinced that the measure was necessary, just as I am convined that we have acted within the law and that we have not suspended the rights of all Argentines, because we have acted on one group."

"There are also other groups, but at least we have begun to act in defense of the people," the president said, reiterating what Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said yesterday.

Alfonsin pointed out that the decision the executive branch made in response to the wave of violence is a "novel" measure, because "first, it has not affected workers, who are the usual target of this type of action and, second, because the executive branch has set limits to its own powers. In my judgment, the courts must take care of this case, which has affected a very small group of Argentines."

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT JEWISH COMMUNITY DINNER

PY231647 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1233 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (NA) -- President Alfonsin said tonight that "the new struggle by democratic man will not be like that of the past, because all of us will work with firm resolve to overcome the consequences of the insanities of those who have done considerable harm to society through racism or through any other human rights violation."

Alfonsin also emphatically stressed that "no one will deprive us of our freedom, for which we had to struggle so hard." Addressing the representatives of the Jewish community in Argentina, the president said that "you are not alone, because all of us are struggling for the same ideal, for human dignity."

The president made this statement at a dinner marking the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Delegation of Argentine-Jewish Associations (DAIA).

Among other high-ranking officials present were Interior, Education, and Foreign ministers Antonio Troccoli, Carlos Alconada Aramburu, and Dante Caputo, respectively, Presidential General Secretary German Lopez, and lawmakers and candidates from several parties. All DAIA officials and U.S. ambassador Frank Ortiz also attended.

In his speech, Alfonsin greeted DAIA officials on behalf of the Argentine people "beyond any ideology or party," and thanked the Jewish-Argentine community "for the perseverance and intelligence with which they have contributed to the improvement of our society and to the preservation of freedom, which is an essential precondition for the existence of a nation."

CAMPERO SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA

PY231900 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Sofia -- Argentina's foreign trade secretary, Ricardo Campero, and Bulgarian foreign trade secretary came to an agreement whereby Argentina is to sell Bulgaria about 150 million dollars worth of products during 1986. The agreement was signed at the Argentine Embassy here following three days of negotiating between the two parties.

As recently as 1985, Argentina did not sell a single item to Bulgaria. In 1984 sales were just over 20 million dollars, this year it will amount to 40 million dollars and next year will increase to nearly four times as much.

Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, was unable to meet the Argentine delegates because Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was here for talks with the Warsaw Pact. Campero held talks with other high-ranking Bulgarian officials.

According to the contract, Bulgaria is to purchase 500,000 tons of maize, 100,000 tons of wheat, and 150,000 pellets of soybean during next year. The contract also stipulates the sale by Argentina to Bulgaria of no less than 10,000 tons of meat which Bulgaria will place in several Moslem states in the Near and Far East.

Bulgaria is to set up a goatskin tannery in the Chaco and also participate in the production of cotton in the provinces of Chaco and Formosa.

A large number of Argentines are at present in Sofia, as apart from the numerous trade delegations many Argentines are attending the film and television congress now being staged at Plovdiv, the second most important city in Bulgaria.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S WEEKEND RESIDENCE BOMBED

PY241110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1015 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (NA) -- A bomb went off early this morning in a weekend residence in Boulogne, northern Buenos Aires, that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli frequently uses. The bomb caused some damage but no casualties.

The explosive device was placed atop the garage doors of the residence at 4414 Panamericana Avenue. It went off at 0230, damaging the entire facade of the two-storied building. Windows broke and plaster fell from the walls. A couple staying in the house when the bomb went off was not injured; however, the woman, approximately 25 years old, became hysterical. The bomb also damaged a room beneath the garage and made a hole approximately 40 cm deep.

According to available information, Minister Troccoli's family visited the residence last weekend but none of them were staying there at the time of the explosion.

Personnel of the 3rd San Isidro Police precinct arrived shortly after the bomb went off and a team of bomb experts began a thorough investigation. However, they have been unable to determine the composition of the bomb.

Later, a police car left the residence carrying the couple who reportedly live in Caseros, Greater Buenos Aires.

This is the second bombing in the northern part of Greater Buenos Aires in 48 hours; the first one went off at a National Telecommunications Enterprise building in Munro.

JUDGE DENIES HABEAS CORPUS TO JOURNALIST

PY240225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0210 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (NA) -- Judge Cesar Quiroga tonight rejected a habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of journalist Daniel Horacio Rodriguez who, consequently, will continue under arrest by virtue of Executive Branch Decree No 2049.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR -- Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Tari has presented his credentials to President Raul Alfonsin in the presence of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, in the White Room of Government House. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Oct 85 p 6 PY]

GASOHOL PROGRAM LAW -- The executive branch has issued the law governing the national gasohol program. The law establishes that the production of ethyl hydrate for use as fuel for vehicles is of national interest. [Summary] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 85 PY]

PRESIDENT SAYS DEBT REPAYMENT CONDITIONAL

PY221258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 21 Oct (EFE) -- President Victor Paz Estenssoro said today that Bolivia has the firm intention of meeting its financial commitments to its international creditors, but he conditioned this intention on favorable renegotiations. Upon the opening today in La Paz of the 21st congress of the Association of Latin American Manufacturers (AILA), the Bolivian head of state said the Bolivian foreign debt must be renegotiated in terms that will not aggravate people's poverty.

Speaking to delegates from the region's nine countries, Paz Estenssoro outlined the Bolivian debt strategy and severely criticized protectionism by the industrialized countries against the underdeveloped countries. Paz Estenssoro also criticized the regional integration processes, which feature bureaucratic technicalities and sterile idealisms.

The integration organizations must be aware that time is running out for us and it is urgent that we initiate joint actions to cope with underdevelopment, backwardness, and dependency, the Bolivian president said. We must progress rapidly before the serious economic and social conflicts we are facing give rise to popular outbursts which, supported by certain groups, prompt political change using violent means, Paz Estenssoro stated.

For 1 week the Latin American manufacturers will study the foreign debt issue integration processes and commercial ties with third countries. Bolivian industrialist Hans Manuel Easchbacher, chairman of AILA's 21st congress, has stated that AILA advocates a new international economic order capable of regulating international financing and trade among the countries. Easchbacher also stated that the foreign debt has turned into a social, political, and moral problem, affecting the institutional structures of the debtor countries. Poverty, famine, our people's underemployment, the stagnation of economic and social development, and inflation -- among other things -- are the evils engendered by this excessive debt, the Bolivian private businessman stated.

LABOR SUPPORTS CASTRO INITIATIVE TO REJECT DEBTS

PY232110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1439 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 23 Oct (EFE) -- In a national meeting sponsored by the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB) in La Paz, the Bolivian unions have decided to continue dialogue with the government and discuss on priority basis dismissed and detained workers.

The COB meeting was attended by union delegates from all over the country. Evaluated at the meeting was the outcome of the general mobilization staged to protest the government's economic policy -- that is, the strike called on 4 September and the mass hunger strike that started 16 September and ended 2 October. The government and the COB have held three unsuccessful bilateral meetings to find a solution to the workers' socioeconomic problems.

The union delegates have given their full support for the COB negotiating committee's insistence on discussing the workers' socioeconomic problems first, and then the economic situation that has prevailed for the past 3 years and the government's policy.

We cannot start discussions on what happened in the past when 20 union leaders are being detained, hundreds of workers are fired and the people are enduring hardships and misery, COB Secretary General Walter Delgadillo said. Delgadillo added: These social problems merit priority attention because the right to freedom, to freedom of expression, and to life must be defended.

The government decreed the state of siege on 19 September, banning all political and social meetings and mass gatherings of any type. Those wishing to hold this type of meeting should first obtain authorization from the Interior Ministry, explaining the reasons for the meeting.

Another important decision made by the COB assembly was to organize a drive against payment of the foreign debt, thus honoring a decision approved in Havana a few months ago at a forum of Latin American and Caribbean workers sponsored by Cuban President Fidel Castro. In line with the decision of the Latin American Conference on the Foreign Debt, the COB has instructed all union and peasant organizations nationwide to observe 23 October as a day of protest against payment of the foreign debt. The COB adds that the workers will discuss and explain over radio and television stations the effects of the foreign debt as a factor that has deepened misery, underdevelopment, and dependence.

'CLANDESTINE ORGANIZATION' SUPPORTING SUBVERSIVES

PY231111 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 Oct (EFE) -- Defense Minister Fernando Valle today stated that there are no guerrillas in the country but there is a clandestine organization that is reportedly charged with providing logistical support to armed groups. Valle said the Military High Command was meeting today to evaluate the results of investigations that began in mid-September on the alleged emergence of guerrilla groups.

Political and union sectors have charged that Valle's remark is designed to create conditions for accelerating repression against anyone opposing government policy and disagreeing with government ideas. Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB), has warned that concealed behind Valle's charge is a huge machination to silence politicians, union leaders, workers and journalists, under the pretext of having links with armed groups. Other organizations have expressed fears of repression.

The defense minister stated that the Armed Forces and security organizations have clues of the existence in Bolivia of a clandestine organization allegedly created to give support to irregular groups. These clues, the minister said, surfaced during the raid of a private residence in a residential district of La Paz, where subversive material and arms were confiscated. Valle said he was unaware of the ideological affiliation of the organization and the places where it might be operating.

SARNEY ATTENDS PRESENTATION OF AMX FIGHTHER

PY231232 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Yesterday, President Jose Sarney went to Sao Jose dos Campos to observe the first official flight of the prototype of the AMX fighter bomber [words indistinct]. If (?purchased) today, each unit will cost about $10 million.

Brazil and Italy built the fighter bomber jointly but each country will rely on its own technology to assemble the plane.

FINANCE MINISTER CITED ON DEBT, IMF ISSUES

PM221603 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Report on an interview with Finance Minister Dilson Donmingos Funaro by Paul Fabra in Seoul; date not specified]

[Text] Seoul -- A warm but shy man, Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Donmingos Funaro is an entrepreneur, which probably explains his bias toward optimism. He has also held official posts, first in the state of Sao Paolo as director of the Planning and Finance Agency, which then led him to become the national chairman of the National Development Bank. His discretion can be explained: The banks from which Brazil seeks a rescheduling of its repayments are posing as a precondition, in accordance with the well-known scenario, the prior signing of an agreement -- it will be the seventh since 1983 -- with the IMF.

"Why not?" said Mr Funaro, expressing once again his country's official viewpoint: "Yes to the IMF, provided we obtain good terms from it, because it is out of the question for us to abandon the 4 to 5 percent growth which we are proposing to achieve next year (after 6 percent in 1985). It can happen," he added, "that the traditional letter of intent, which the debtor countries send IMF Director General Jacques de Larosiere to set the seal on their agreement, is more a letter of evil intent."

The minister, speaking in French, immediately recalled the positive results achieved by Brazil in its overseas accounts. The trade balance, which showed a $6-billion deficit in 1981, moved to a surplus of between $12 and $13 billion in 1984 and then again this year. Moreover, currency reserves, which amounted to $8.6 billion at the end of last year, are now $9 billion. Brazil does not need foreign credit to ensure payment of the interest on its foreign debt, but it would like to obtain new money to be able to increase its imports.

When I asked whether the growth of the internal debt is worrying him, Mr Funaro confirmed that it has indeed increased too much over the past 9 months, according to him at an annual rate of 65 percent, but that its total is still low (9 percent of the gross domestic product).

What is the cause of inflation in these circumstances? The Brazilian finance minister, who thinks it "ought to drop somewhat this year, falling from between 220 percent and 230 percent in 1984 to 215 percent," thinks the main reason for it lies in the fact that "as a result of the constraints of the adjustment in the foreign debt, we are forced to manufacture products in the country at a very high cost, which in many cases we could obtain from foreign countries at one-third or one-fourth the price." The explanation seems rather inadequate, to say the least; while it may explain the excessively high prices of a number of articles, it does not explain why those prices are constantly increasing, which is inflation proper. That was a discussion in which Mr Funaro clearly did not want to become involved.

Is not the Central Bank very largely financing the public debt? Mr Funaro replied that interest rates, which he has just reduced, are still too high. They are largely behind the so-called monetary budget deficit, the deficit which concerns the administration of the debt. There are, Mr Funaro admitted, public debt securities which are not sold to the public and which "remain in the Central Bank."

[Fabra] What proportion are they?

"Half the total," Mr Funaro replied. Surely this practice is highly inflationary? The minister did not reply directly to this question; quite the reverse. He assured me: "It is the result of an agreement between the Central Bank and the Treasury. The figures observed are entirely normal."

Do you intend to touch the general indexing which characterizes the Brazilian economy, I also asked him. "If I intended to do that I would not tell you." However, Mr Funaro added: "Perhaps one day, but provided a number of conditions are established, the main one being that Brazilian society wants an end to inflation. In such a matter a government can only organize. It will take action against inflation if there is a national consensus for it to do so."

Mr Funaro said he was "optimistic" about the follow-up to the proposals made by [U.S. Treasury Secretary] James Baker in Seoul. "They are a response to Latin America's demands."

CUT SPONSORS RALLY AGAINST FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PY231528 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] CUT, the Sole Central Organization of Workers, the [names indistinct], political parties and several organizations today are holding a rally at the Bank Employees Union headquarters to protest the payment of the foreign debt. The rally is being held to mark the Latin American day against the payment of the foreign debt, which was established at the conference of union leaders and politicians in Cuba. Similar rallies will be held in other Latin American countries that have a large foreign debt.

[Words Indistinct] the organizers of the rally will be in the busiest parts of the city distributing pamphlets. According to Jorge Coelho, chairman of the CUT's Sao Paulo branch, these pamphlets urge people to participate in the rally and explain the foreign debt situation to those who are unable to attend the rally. Six thousand pamphlets will be distributed just in the ABC [Sao Paulo industrial belt] metalworkers district.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN AMBASSADOR -- Brazilia, 23 Oct (PETRA)--Talal Hikmat has presented his credentials to his excellency the Brazilian president as Jordan's ambassador to Brazil. [Text] [Amman JNA-PETRA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Oct 85 JN]

PINOCHET GREETS INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE OFFICIALS

PY230103 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The high-ranking military members of the Inter-American Defense Board have been able to see firsthand the situation in Chile. The foreign representatives themselves said that many times the real situation in Chile is deliberately concealed by those who report on Chile in their respective countries. The group of 62 military and civilian representatives made these statements to President Pinochet during a visit paid to him at La Moneda Palace. U.S. Lieutenant General Roberto Schweitzer, president of the Inter-American Defense Board, spoke on behalf of the visitors, voicing their gratitude at the chance they were given to visit Chile.

Afterwards, President Pinochet addressed an impromptu message to his visitors. He thanked them for the sword they had given him and answered the statements by the U.S. general by reiterating that the Armed Forces reacted on 11 September 1973 when Chilean sovereignty was being threatened by Soviet communism. Pinochet said: You, in your capacity as military men, are aware that throughout the world communism has always won, and after World War II the Soviet Union had gained half the European Continent. We, in contrast, are a small country. Therefore, Russia seeks the means to neutralize us.

[Begin recording] Therefore, gentlemen, I must tell you that this country is struggling against communism (or so it believes). Chile will continue its struggle because it is aware that it is struggling to preserve a right that is natural to mankind. We do not want to become slaves, and we do not want to be subordinate to anybody. Russia has managed to subordinate many areas. I pray to God that we will struggle to the end. Neither Russia nor communism will manage to occupy a place in this country. (?Now that you have been able) to visit this country you have been able to disprove the lies and fallacies of the media that disseminate false information abroad or local sectors that depict it as if [words indistinct]. This is a peaceful country, it is a country that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The president mentioned as an example the incident that took place in front of a station of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] when it was attacked by a passing vehicle. The president explained that it was an unimportant attack. However, it hit the headlines of the newspapers. The president ended by stating: This is why I am telling you that I am happy you came to Chile and saw for yourselves what the real situation in this country is.

The cordial meeting ended with Pinochet voicing his hopes that they will have a good time. It should be added that among the group of visitors were two Nicaraguan Army officers who supported the statements by General Schweitzer.

105 STUDENTS ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATION

PY240235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, 23 Oct (AFP) -- It has officially been reported that 105 Chilean students were arrested today by the police when they were demanding the release of Simon Chacon, a young leftist, who was arrested on 18 October at his home. The Carabineros militarized police have indicated that approximately 200 students provoked incidents in the neighborhood of the offices of the military prosecuter in Santiago, where Chacon, who is in the hands of the CNI [National Intelligence Center], was to be taken.

The report also indicates that the young people provoked disorders, and they obstructed the traffic. The police had to use water cannon and tear gas to disperse them. In this respect, Hernan Sepulveda, a university leader, has indicated that the group was sitting down awaiting Chacon's arrival when they were attacked by the police. The students were released some hours later, prior to having their addresses confirmed.

AMBASSADOR PROTESTS BOMBINGS AT PARIS EMBASSY

PY240143 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Chilean Embassy in Paris filed a protest with the French Foreign Ministry over the damage caused by two bombs that exploded at the doors of its diplomatic mission [date not given]. The bombs had been placed inside two cars belonging to Chilean diplomats, causing considerable damage. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has reported that the Chilean ambassador to France, Eduardo Cisternas, has already presented his protest at the French Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Del Valle recording] Immediately after the incident, our ambassador presented the protest, as proper, to the French Foreign Ministry. He was not only promised better security but was also told that the incident will be investigated. We still have had no news about how the investigations are proceeding or if the embassy actually has improved protection. [end recording]

In turn, the French Ambassador to Chile, Paul Depis, met this afternoon with the Foreign Ministry's general policy director for nearly an hour. Afterwards, Depis left the Foreign Ministry secretly to avoid reporters waiting for him.

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES FORUM IN TOKYO

PY192154 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Oct 85 pp A 1, A 8

[Text] Addressing a meeting sponsored by the IDB and the Export-Import Bank in Tokyo, Finance Minister Hernan Buchi said yesterday that the efforts the Chilean economy and the other Latin American economies are making will fail without the support of the international community. He also urged the international banking system, the creditor countries, and government agencies to adopt a "shared adjustment" strategy.

Buchi remarked that the interest paid on the foreign debt reflects the sacrifice of the Latin American nations. Between 1982 and 1984, the interest paid on the debt reached 36.5 percent of the region's exports, compared to 15 percent for the 1977-79 period. In 1984, the net transfer of funds reached $33.59 billion.

"Even though debtor countries may make major efforts to cut spending, this will not be enough to meet the external obligations and at the same time to reach an adequate investment level leading to increased growth rates, thus causing significant sociopolitical problems and jeopardizing the stability of any economic program," he said.

The minister addressed "the foreign debt problem and the economic reactivation policies in Latin America" during a meeting attended by Latin American finance ministers and representatives of Japan's private and financial sectors. The minister pointed out that, under current circumstances, the adjustment of the Chilean economy and of the economies of the developing nations has become a most difficult task in the wake of the major economic imbalances affecting the developed nations and the disadvantageous terms of trade affecting the debtor countries.

"That is why the success of any economic program relies not only on the will of the country that implements it, but also on the international banking system, the creditor countries, and the official agencies," he added.

The minister reported that the per capita consumption level in Chile dropped by 18 percent between 1981 and 1984, and that this reflects the magnitude of the Chilean effort. Buchi said that "the per capita consumption level has reached a minimum and will not be allowed to drop further. That is why it is necessary to adopt a strategy based on a proper combination of the internal effort and external cooperation, in order to promote a development process that fulfills the Chilean people's aspirations and merits the approval of our creditors," the minister said.

The minister remarked that the creditor countries can lighten the burden of the region's debt by opening their markets to the goods produced by the debtor nations. He added that this will not reduce the creditors' profits. Buchi said that the harmful and increasingly protectionist policies of the developed nations have caused debtor nations to fail when meeting their external obligations.

"Debtor countries want to meet their obligations and Chile has given unequivocal evidence in this regard. However, if such efforts are to succeed, it is imperative that the economies of the developed countries adjust their performances to the principle that commerce is a process in which both sides must gain, and not just the side that succeeds in selling its products to other countries," he noted.

Minister Buchi added that from a broader viewpoint, the process of balancing debtor countries' expenditures and income can be supported by appropriate macroeconomic policies. In this regard, he remarked that a substantial portion of the excessive spending by debtor nations results from the high remittances that must go to the creditors because of the high interest rate. In turn, the interest rate remains high because of the aggregate spending at the world level, which is in turn influenced by the level of expenditures of creditor countries and by their high fiscal spending in particular.

Concerning the international financial agencies, Minister Buchi said that they must adjust their policies to the long-term objectives of the countries with which they have agreed on a macroeconomic policy. The minister pointed out that debtor countries have to restrict their spending because of structural problems of a permanent nature stemming from price differences at the world level and from the resulting transfer of funds between countries.

"In view of this, and taking into account the difficulties involved in any spending reduction process, macroeconomic policies should prevent additional reductions even if such reductions seem necessary in the face of circumstances that are more adverse now than in the long term," he said. The minister remarked that the "shared adjustment" strategy will not only help mitigate the difficulties caused by the adjustment that has to be implemented by the debtor countries, but will also improve the countries' solvency, thus benefiting their creditors. The commercial and financial ties between the debtor countries and the industrialized nations will also be strengthened.

Concerning the Chilean economy, Buchi said the productive apparatus is undergoing a process of adjustment in order to channel most of its resources toward the export sector. He stressed that this policy, "coupled with the promotion of savings and investments, is the pillar of the Chilean development strategy. This guarantees the stability and solvency of the Chilean economy in the medium term." The minister added that foreign investment is playing an outstanding role in this process, and that the country has adopted a policy that favors foreign capital.

Minister Buchi pointed out that the challenge the Latin American economies have to face in the coming years is to maintain sustained economic growth that will enable them to meet their commitments without sacrificing additional internal consumption. To reconcile economic growth with debt servicing, the adequate strategy is to expand exports, he added. In that regard, he indicated that the Chilean macroeconomic program agreed on with the IMF and the creditor banks contemplates a total goods exports increase from $3,650,300,000 in 1984 to $7,475,500,000 in 1990. At the same time, it contemplates a reduction in the current-account deficit from $2.06 billion to $1 billion in 1990.

FPMR FORCES INTERVIEW WITH REPORTERS

PY231151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The opposition magazine ANALYSIS has reported that its two journalists, who were kidnapped today by the leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], were freed after being held for 5 and 1/2 hours. An executive from the magazine told AFP that reporters Pamela Jiles and Patricio Acevedo, kidnapped today from a Santiago restaurant, were freed after being forced to conduct an interview (with pictures) with the FPMR members.

In a call to Santiago media, the FPMR had stated that it was a forced invitation, but added that no ransom would be asked for their liberation.

This is the second kidnapping of journalists by the FPMR, which advocates the armed struggle against the government of General Augusto Pinochet. For several days in December 1984, the FPMR held the deputy director of the pro-government newspaper LA NACION, Sebastiano Bertolone.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN -- The World Bank has approved a $250-million loan for Chile, which will be used to adjust the country's economy. The World Bank has also agreed to grant a $150 million guarantee for a $300-million loan that the private banking sector will grant Chile for the construction and repair of highways. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 Oct 85 PY]

M-19 CLAIMS ATTACK ON ARMY COMMANDER

PA231435 Paris AFP in Spanish 1340 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The leftist guerrilla organization M-19 [19 April Movement] today claimed credit for an attack on Army Commander General Rafael Samudio Molina, who was wounded and taken to the Central Military Hospital in Bogota.

General Samudio was attacked by two men traveling in two vehicles in northern Bogota while on his way to his office at the National Administrative Center [Centro Administrativo Nacional -- CAN].

The police told AFP that according to a witness, Samudio Molina's automobile was intercepted by a station wagon, and machine gun volleys were fired at him from that vehicle. The general, who was apparently wounded, was taken to the military hospital in Bogota.

An operation was immediately launched to try to capture his attackers. Colonel Eduardo Arevalo, press officer of the Defense Ministry, confirmed the attack but is waiting for instructions before giving a detailed report.

The M-19, which unilaterally broke the truce with the government in June, claimed responsibility for the attack in simultaneous phone calls to RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional], CARACOL, Todelar, Sutatenza, and other radio stations.

General Treated, Released

PA232017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1853 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 23 Oct (EFE) -- The military intelligence service has reported that four men and one woman were responsible for the unsuccessful attack on General Rafael Samudio Molina, the Colombian Army's commanding general, on a street in northwestern Bogota.

After the attack Samudio Molina and his escort, Sergeant Pedro Vargas Parra, were taken to the central military hospital for medical attention.

Gen Samudio Molina was released after the doctors confirmed that the bullets had just grazed the skin on his knee and left arm. However, Sgt Vargas Parra was shot in the buttocks and was hospitalized.

Once the attack was reported, the 19 April Movement (M-19) claimed responsibility through telephone calls to the news media. According to the telephone calls, the attack was carried out by the Ivan Marino Ospina Command in revenge for the death of that guerrilla.

Ivan Marino Ospina, former top leader of the M-19, was killed in August during a counterinsurgency operation in Cali, in western Colombia.

From the moment he learned of the attack, President Belisario Betancur has remained in contact with the high-ranking military officers to find out about Gen Samudio Molina's condition.

The president had planned to go to the military hospital to visit the Army commander but was informed that the general had been released.

Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has issued a communique in which he described the attack as execrable.

Interviewed by CARACOL shortly after being released, Samudio Molina said he is ready to continue in the struggle and charged that the attack was carried out by enemies of peace.

After the attack, Army and police units reinforced vigilance in all government buildings in Bogota, while specialized agents are tying to locate the attackers in a large area of northwestern Bogota.

Samudio Describes Attack

PA231847 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Ten years after an attack that resulted in the death of Armed Forces Inspector General Ramon Arturo Rincon Quinones, there has been another attack, this time against Army Commander General Rafael Samudio. The attack took place on the corner of 38th Avenue and 80th Street, in the same area where the inspector general was killed 10 years ago.

After receiving medical treatment at the emergency room of the Military Hospital, General Samudio spoke to newsmen in his office this morning.

[Begin Samudio recording] Fortunately, thanks to God and to the courage of the people who were with me -- the bodygurads and drivers -- we were able to face the attack with courage and bravery, and we escaped the difficult situation we were in.

I had left my home, naturally, and was heading for my command office. When we reached the corner at -- will somebody help me on this -- 38th Avenue, we were blocked by an ambulance travelling in the wrong lane, at the very corner. I would say that the ambulance was either gray or blue. I saw the driver. I thought he was committing a traffic violation. That's what I thought for a minute, for seconds; we were fired on immediately.

Later I saw other persons firing at us. There was one who was trying to get closer to the automobile in which I was riding, surely to fire at closer range. Our body-guards reacted immediately and quickly, getting us out of the place. They applied all the rules and techniques that were applicable when facing this type of attack. [end recording]

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS, DISCUSSES ANTI-DRUG PLANS

PY231720 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] FRG Interior Minister Zimmerman arrived here at 1510 [2010 GMT] yesterday from Buenos Aires. He was received by top government officials with appropriate military honors. Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Saldivar, Interior Minister Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro, Defense Minister General German Martinez and FRG Ambassador to Paraguay Dr Conrad Gracher met the visiting minister at the airport.

In his first short meeting with the local press, Zimmerman, who was wearing a beige suit and looked rather tired, said in German -- with Colonel Victor Boettner acting as interpreter -- that he is in Paraguay "for the same reasons that took me to Argentina and will take me to Brazil -- that is, to see and learn about the entire country and the different drugs that appear around the world, and find out how they reach Europe." He stated: "We have our special systems of control -- airport and port controls, internal control, consumer control, and control over drug distributors, but lately we have become convinced that we can fight the problem of drugs more effectively by working with other countries and sending government experts to cooperate directly with efforts to control the production of drugs and their distribution to various parts of the world." When asked why he chose Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil for his 10-day tour of South America, Minister Zimmerman answered: "I am familiar with these three South American nations and wanted to see and learn how people are living here."

Paraguayan Interior Minister Montanaro stressed the importance of the German minister's visit and commented on its purpose saying: "The FRG is seeking the standardization of systems to repress drug trafficking in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay." Minister Montanaro also said that previously there had been some cooperation with the United States in this field "but this will probably be the first agreement to seek broader participation between Paraguay and the FRG." The Paraguayan interior minister added that during Zimmerman's visit "they will study ways of exchanging information about and coordinating antinarcotics measures in Europe and those in Central and South America. "This visit has great significance for the Paraguayan Government," the minister said.

Interior Under Secretary Dr Dario Filartiga, chairman of the inter-institutional commission which drew up the "National Plan for Prevention of Drug Addiction" now awaiting government approval, was also present for the arrival of the FRG interior minister. Filartiga said: "This plan has great importance because it covers all fields -- including education, prevention of drug addiction, and repression of drug trafficking -- that fall under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry. The government will have to approve this plan through a decree. The plan is a lengthy document, prepared by a committee of 50 organizations, public and private, various ministries, the National University, the Church, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the National Council of Welfare Organizations, among others; in other words, all organizations related to or dealing with youth and social activities."

Furthermore, Filartiga said: "This is a short and medium-term plan that we want to start applying as soon as the administration approves it. Its cost will have to be analyzed as will its financing, which might be obtained through a new agreement with the United Nations because this plan was prepared with the technical and financial assistance of that organization."

Zimmerman's schedule includes a meeting with President Stroessner this morning.

GOVERNMENT, OIL COMPANIES BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS

PY231234 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Oxibridas, Beltco, and Occidental oil companies will have to reimburse Peru for about $900 million that was illegally obtained over the past 5 years. Petroperu President Alfredo Carranza said the reimbursement will be in the form of exploration work. Carranza made this statement at the end of the first meeting between oil company representatives and the commission in charge of negotiating the new contracts.

The commission began its activities today. It was installed yesterday by Mines Minister Wilfredo Huayta. Headed by (Abramovich) [not further identified] the commission met at 1100 today with representatives of Occidental Petroleum and Oxibridas Oil Companies, and at 1500 with representatives of the Beltco Oil Company. These were the first sessions of negotiations.

The oil company representatives have said the companies are interested in continuing to operate in the country. Government representatives said this will be possible as soon as they comply with new conditions that safeguard national sovereignty.

CHURCH DEMANDS END TO VIOLENCE; MRTA ON TRUCE

PY231441 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 22 Oct 85

[By Jorge Calmet]

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Observers have pointed out here that while the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) has threatened to resume its subversive activities after a 2-month truce, the Catholic Church has demanded that the government put an end to violence. The situation remains unchanged. Expanding terrorist actions have claimed more victims. There are reports of more missing people and of massacres in towns in the mountain area, charged Bishop Augusto Vargas Alzamora, the Peruvian Episcopal Conference secretary general. Vargas and two other priests today summoned the press to voice the Peruvian church's concern over the escalation of violence and to announce a civic crusade in search of national pacification.

The MRTA, a clandestine organization that has been less violent than the Shining Path and that 2 months ago laid down its arms in a truce with the government of social democratic President Alan Garcia, has charged that state terrorism and the dirty war against the people have not ended. In a long editorial published by MRTA's clandestine magazine VENCEREMOS, which was released to the press, the terrorist organization charged that Garcia is excessively self-centered and that he has overprotected the Armed Forces and the police with the recently enacted antisubversive strategy.

The MRTA maintained that many government measures have not contributed to the future Garcia promised. The subversive organization also charged that such government measures are pure subterfuge which, even though accepted by a society that has been badly battered by the crisis, will in the long term fail to solve the most serious problems.

Political analysts have noticed both the demand by the church and the MRTA warning. However, government spokesmen have said that apart from the fact that both statements were made known on the same day, they have nothing in common.

Bishop Vargas said that a dialogue with the insurgents is the best method to achieve peace. However, at least now there is apparently no chance for beginning such a dialogue.

TERRORIST BOMB BURNS LIMA WAREHOUSE; NO INJURIES

PY181549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (AFP) -- The police have reported that 4,000 tires, stored in a state-owned National Urban Transportation Enterprise [Enatruperu] warehouse, were burned today in a fire, presumably set by terrorists, asphyxiating 20 workers. According to police experts, the blaze broke out in the warehouse after unidentified individuals hurled an incendiary bomb. It was reported that the injured people were treated in a clinic and that none of them is in serious condition. Some 150 Enatruperu buses were rescued from the fire in the warehouse located in Chorrillos district in southern Lima. Damage there was estimated at $5,000.

59 SHINING PATH MEMBERS SURRENDER IN AYACUCHO

PY222353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Armed Forces' Joint Command announced this afternoon that a group of 59 Shining Path guerrillas has laid down its arms in the agitated region of Ayachucho in southeastern Peru, and surrendered to the authorities, along with 64 women and 59 children.

This is the first time in 5 and 1/2 years of guerrilla violence, which has caused more than 7,000 deaths in Peru, that members of that rebel organization have surrendered.

An official communique reports that the Shining Path combatants surrendered in view of the fact that the Shining Path leadership has never fulfilled its promises, which has caused weariness and frustration among the group's members, and they have come to the conclusion that the struggle that they were carrying out is useless. The Shining Path deserters surrendered in the Andean community of Llochequa in the province of La Mar approximately 80 km northeast of Ayacucho.

Others Arrested on Chilean Border

PY231841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Tacna, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported here today that plainclothesmen have captured an alleged Shining Path cell while it was trying to cross the border into Chile in a pickup truck loaded with FAL rifles, disassembled mortars and ammunition. The initial information is that the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) operation carried out a few days ago led to the capture of alleged Shining Path guerrillas while the latter were driving a pickup truck loaded with 15 Light Automatic Rifles (FAL), an unspecified number of disassembled mortars and a large amount of ammunition for handguns and other weapons.

Although the case is being kept confidential, it was leaked that the extremists were trying to cross the border into Chile and that two of the individuals, whose names have not been revealed, were placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Interior Ministry, which has yet to disclose any information. The information leak indicated that initially the police thought that they were dealing with a smuggling case in view of the quantity of weapons seized, but later evidence of close ties with terrorist cells belied that assumption. The PIP precinct in Tacna, 1336 km south of Lima, has widened its investigation to discover any contacts that the captured extremists may have in Chile.

FOREIGN SECRETARY URGES COHESION WITHIN UN

FL232006 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 23 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The main limitation of the United Nations is the lack of a genuine political will on the part of the member states to observe and require observations of its principles, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said today. Political will is needed, he added, for member states to behave according to international law and to subordinate their selfish or immediate interests to collective goals and to the higher aims of our civilization. For this reason, Sepulveda Amor said, resolving this contradiction is everyone's job, although the most powerful states must take the greatest responsibility.

The Mexican foreign secretary, speaking today at the UN commemorative session, said the 40th anniversary of the United Nations is an occasion for the member states to manifest clearly, through concrete identifiable acts, their desire for peace and cooperation. He called for unequivocal action to grant full validity to the UN Charter and support for the basic UN organizations.

The Mexican foreign secretary then identified these needs as follows:

The will to respect the principles and norms that the states themselves have supported for resolving conflicts and controversies;

The will to have the Security Council carry out effectively its responsibilities and the objectives for which it was founded, overcoming the virtual paralysis imposed on it by the abusive use of the veto; and

The will to grant the International Court of Justice obligatory permanent jurisdiction over all states, without exceptions or conditions.

Sepulveda said the United Nations has a political and moral obligation to history and to the present and future generations to keep international order from continuing to deteriorate because of a lack of political will.

Later, with reference to the international aid Mexico has received following the earthquakes, he said this is proof and a faithful reflection of the enormous potential for international cooperation that exists in cases of human need. To take advantage of this potential is the challenge of our time, the Mexican foreign secretary said.

STUDY RELEASED ON QUAKE CASUALTIES, DAMAGES

PA230254 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 19 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] According to a study carried out by the Economic Council for Latin America (CEPAL) and released Friday, Mexico's September earthquakes caused 8,000 deaths and 30,000 injured and left 100,000 homeless, besides causing four billion dollars worth of damage. Another report, released by the Federal District Department (DDF) Friday, reached different conclusions. The DDF reported 5,544 dead and 40,000 homeless. The number of injured corresponded with CEPAL's figures at 30,000.

City officials also gave other statistics not included in the CEPAL report, such as 1,500 missing, 3,271 rescued survivors and 3,124 damaged buildings, 412 of them uninhabitable.

According to the CEPAL report, which was ordered by the United Nations secretary general, 150,000 people were left unemployed as a result of the quake.

By sectors, the most-damaged buildings were those pertaining to government (34 percent). The other affected buildings were educational structures (18 percent), buildings pertaining to health (15 percent) and housing (13 percent), while the other 20 percent pertained to tourism, business, communications and industry. CEPAL affirmed that the health sector was one of the most affected areas, with 500 damaged buildings -- nine of which were total losses -- and hospital capacity was reduced to 5,100 beds, 30 percent of the pre-quake capacity.

The report, which was compiled in the first few days of October, said 1,350 educational and school administrative buildings were damaged, forcing 40,000 students and 2,000 teachers to permanently relocate. Another 1.5 million students and 4,000 teachers had to temporarily relocate, the report said. Damages in the health and education sectors were estimated at 376 billion pesos -- about one billion dollars.

In the housing sector, CEPAL estimated that 15,000 housing units will be demolished and another 55,000 will have to be repaired. Of the total losses, calculated at 1.3 trillion pesos, 90 percent corresponds to infrastructure damages and the rest to indirect damages -- production losses, loans, wages and other expenses related to the emergency and rehabilitation services.

Half of the unemployment figures correspond to the industrial sector, the report said, and the rest to the service sectors. Tourism stands out with 25,000 unemployed.

PEMEX DIRECTOR NOTES FOREIGN DEBT REDUCTION

FL231854 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- In the last three years, Pemex has reduced its foreign debt to 15.5 billion, Director Mario Ramon Beteta said today. Reading his third report to the members of the Senate's Energy Commission, with upper chamber Chairman Antonio Riva Palacio in attendance, Beteta said the Pemex foreign debt reduction amounted to $4 billion in the last 3 years.

Regarding Pemex profits, Beteta indicated that they are usually deposited in a special account for field exploration, which will amount to approximately 2.7 trillion pesos ($9 billion) at the end of the year. Finally, the Pemex director talked about the enterprise's trade policy in the hydrocarbon international market and said Mexico's aim is to maintain order and stability in the oil market.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH LEGISLATOR

FL222130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1732 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav A. Sergeyev, and the president of the Grand Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, have met to discuss the future conversations to be held in Geneva, Switzerland. The Soviet diplomat visited the leader of the 53d session of Congress in the Legislative Palace of San Lorenzo, Mexico City, where they held a cordial conversation on various subjects. The main subject was the summit meeting between CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, to be held on 21-22 November in Geneva to deal with the arms race.

COSTA RICA

MONGE VIEWS SUSPENSION OF RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

PA240341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2121 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] San Jose, 23 Oct (AFP) -- The president of Costa Rica, Luis Alberto Monge, today described as "regrettable" the decision of the Sandinist government to suspend individual rights in Nicaragua for 1 year.

"The measure is a somber indicator of the development of internal events in Nicaragua, which we consider as something regrettable," Monge pointed out.

The Costa Rican chief of state said the suspension of rights "is an internal political measure" of the Nicaraguans, and in no way can it be linked to the relations between the two countries.

Monge reiterated, however, that the position not to negotiate or to unfreeze diplomatic relations with Managua "continues in effect" until the Sandinist government offers satisfactory explanations over the Las Crucitas incident of last May which cost the life of two Costa Rican civil guards.

Meanwhile, President Monge voiced his "total satisfaction" with the political and economic results of his tour of Israel and Puerto Rico, which concluded last Wednesday.

"We have strengthened the tacit alliance between those countries and Costa Rica for the defense of peace and democracy," Monge commented.

The president announced the upcoming arrival of an Israeli commercial mission in the country to evaluate the possibility of promoting relations between both countries, while Puerto Rico will set up a permanent office in San Jose for the same purpose.

PRESIDENT RETURNS, TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

PA231913 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On his return from Israel and Puerto Rico yesterday, President Luis Alberto Monge stood up those who had been waiting for him for several hours at the Juan Santamaria International Airport. The president had been scheduled to arrive at about 0930 but he arrived at 1240 and the [word indistinct] plane in which he flew from Puerto Rico did not park in front of the main building of the international airport.

In view of the annoyance of the journalists who had been waiting for President Monge to arrive from his 12-day trip, it was reported that the president will hold a news conference at noon today. It was stated that the president had not wanted to make any statements to the press on his arrival because he first wanted to be briefed on pending subjects. As is known, there have been some conflicts between Minister of the Presidency Danilo Jimenez Veiga and Information Minister Armando Vargas with regard to the instruction that Jimenez Veiga received from Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez about holding an international seminar.

ARAUZ ON STATUS OF VISA FOR NICARAGUA'S BORGE

PA231940 San Jose Radio Reloj 0100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Acting President Armando Arauz reported that the government has not adopted a decision on granting a visa to Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

All Arauz knows is that Borge would come to Costa Rica to participate in a meeting on U.S. relations with Central America sponsored by the National University.

An application for the visa has not been submitted thus far. When it is submitted it will be studied, said Arauz. He added that he personally sees no problem with granting the visa, but that (?some) foreign policy aspects should indeed be taken into account when granting it.

EL SALVADOR

INES DUARTE'S RELEASE POSSIBLE 'IN COMING HOURS'

PA232119 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Ines Guadalupe, 35-year-old daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was kidnapped on 10 September, "will be released in the coming hours," Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes has announced officially.

The official said that the Salvadoran guerrillas also agreed to release the 23 municipal mayors who were kidnapped between April and May. Duarte, for his part, will release 21 political prisoners and will authorize the departure from the country of 98 maimed members of the FMLN.

Wednesday Release Planned

PA232216 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 2052 GMT 23 Oct 85

[By Joel Burgos]

[Text] During a meeting this afternoon with local and international journalists at a San Salvador Hotel, Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes reported that Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran and Ana Cecilia Villeda Sosa will be delivered to their relatives tomorrow. The two were kidnapped in San Salvador by the FMLN's Pedro Pablo Castillo command on 10 September. We repeat. Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran and Ana Cecilia Villeda Sosa will be delivered to their relatives tomorrow. The two were kidnapped on 10 September in San Salvador by the Pedro Castillo command. This was announced by Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes this afternoon during a meeting with local and international journalists.

Speaking about his recent trip to Panama, the minister said:

[Begin Rey Prendes recording] This does not mean that we, as members of the government will not give an opportunity to the press:[sentence as heard] Some things are very important for you as journalists. Regarding this, I have spoken to the president and he has authorized me to ensure that all of you will be present when the president and his family receive Ines Guadalupe and Ana Cecilia. For this reason, I hereby invite you to be at the presidential palace tomorrow at 0830 local time. From there, we will leave for a place that I cannot now name. The president, his family, and Ines' children will be at this place. We are making efforts so that Ana Cecilia can also be there. This is the first thing that we can do in this situation. As you will surely understand, any problem brought about by journalists at the time of the exchange could cause serious difficulties, stop the entire operation, and cause situations I would rather not think about.

In addition, we will ask [words indistinct] that the mayors be taken to a specific place. We still do not know the places for the delivery and we will not disclose the names of these places to anyone, of course.

When we do learn the exact places, we will go to a certain place, where we will then mention an approximate time and place where the mayors will arrive, so that you can [words indistinct], so that you can be there when the mayors arrive. This is our part. I understand you have been expecting the moment of exchange anxiously. This will be the extent of our part. Some of you expect a full story of the situation. I am sorry because I will not be able to please you with any additional information. [end recording]

Release of Prisoners Begins

PA240018 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2352 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador (DAP) -- The release of approximately 100 political prisoners began this afternoon at La Esperanza, the most important prison in El Salvador, located in Canton Mariona, north of this capital, in exchange for the release of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe, her fellow student, Ana Cecilia Villeda, and 23 mayors who are prisoners of the guerrilla organizations. The prisoners are being turned over to the International Red Cross, in the presence of delegates from various countries. The agreement between the government and the guerrilla organizations includes the release of 21 political prisoners and 96 additional political prisoners and disabled and wounded fighters.

This afternoon, Culture and Communication Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes announced that early tomorrow morning, President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter will be released following 44 days in captivity. In accord with the agreement with the guerrillas, there is no information concerning the time and place where the two women and the mayors will be returned.

Rebels To Be Sent To Panama

PA240246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0225 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Panama City, 23 Oct (AFP) -- A Panamanian Air Force military aircraft will leave at 0600 local time (1100 GMT) for San Salvador to transfer to this capital more than 100 Salvadoran guerrillas, an official source announced today.

The Salvadoran Government and guerrillas agreed this week on the release of Ines Duarte, daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and of her friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda, who were kidnapped 10 September, in exchange for the release of 22 political prisoners, the Panamanian spokesman added.

A Panamanian official source who chose to remain anonymous told AFP that the Panamanian military aircraft will leave at 0600 local time from Tocumen International Airport [as received] for "a military terminal" in San Salvador, presumably Ilopango. He added that the aircraft -- the seating capacity which he did not specify -- will carry Panamanian military men and doctors "to initiate an evacuation operation" of Salvadoran guerrillas maimed in combat.

However, the source did not indicate whether the aircraft will make several flights, although the possibility was noted that the Colombian Air Force may also contribute an aircraft for the same purpose. The duration of a flight between Panama and San Salvador is some 2 and 1/2 hours. Therefore, it is estimated that the aircraft may arrive in the Salvadoran capital at approximately 0730 local time in El Salvador (1330 GMT).

Finally, the source affirmed that all the Salvadoran guerrillas will travel to Panama from where they will be transferred to Europe.

Release Imminent

PA240255 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Salvadoran Government confirmed this afternoon that following intense negotiations between President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the kidnappers of his daughter, Ines Guadalupe, she will be released tomorrow. Salvadoran Minister of the Presidency [title as heard] Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said that the agreement stipulates that neither the place nor the hour can be disclosed in which Duarte's daughter and her friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda are to be released after 43 days of captivity.

The agreement reached by both parties calls for the exchange of the kidnapped women and 23 kidnapped city mayors for 96 crippled or maimed guerrillas who will be delivered to the International Red Cross in order to be taken out of the country aboard a plane supplied by the Central American government.

Although it has not been confirmed, Televisora Nacional learned that the exchange might take place tonight [23 October] in Panama. However, in spite of our reporters' efforts, we are only able to report to you that the exchange might take place here tonight and that the guerrillas would come aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane.

LETTER FROM MAYORS OF EL PAISNAL, TEJUTEPEQUE

PA200443 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Communique No 1 of the mayors of El Paisnal and Tejutepeque dated 18 October -- place not given]

[Text] Radio Venceremos is going to read a letter that the mayors of El Paisnal and Tejutepeque, who were captured by the FMLN, are sending to the Christian Democratic Party and to President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

1. We were elected by our communities and we had the intention of doing the best for our party and the people. During the political campaign, the Christian Democratic Party asked us to cooperate with the plans to improve our communities and to seek peace through dialogue, but to date we have not seen any of that. We are very worried to see that the Duarte government is investing everything in the war, instead of making investments for the people.

2. We are living in the zones of conflict, as you know very well. The FMLN is a military force, which exercises the government and control of these zones. Therefore, we are confronting the situation of having two governments; it is thus impossible for us to do our duty, because the FMLN controls these zones.

3. The FMLN has been in control of this territory since 19 September. It will be a month tomorrow since we were made prisoners and to this date, we have not received any news from the government, either on our behalf or on behalf of our families, to give us any hope in relation to our situation, either from the Christian Democratic Party or from President Duarte.

4. We are being treated well by the guerrillas. We have not had any health problems. They give us a medical check-up every 8 days. The only problems we have are the continuous bombing and strafing of the zone under FMLN control where, we have noted, a civilian population lives.

We are also worried about our families. We want our party to help our families. We are hard working persons. We have led a quiet life. We are not politicians.

We want our party to guarantee our safety when we are released. We are worried because of what we have heard Colonel Ochoa said about the mayors of Chalatenango. Therefore, we are asking the Christian Democratic Party to guarantee the safety of all the mayors who were kidnapped.

5. We would like to see the negotiations for our release handled with the same diligence being displayed for the release of your daughter. We want to be back in our homes soon.

Signed by Francisco Atilio Chavez Estrada, mayor of El Paisnal; and Jorge Arnoldo Escalante, mayor of Tejutepeque 18 October 1985

VENCEREMOS CONDEMNS ARMY'S 'FORCED RECRUITMENT'

PA211538 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The Duarte regime keeps 40,000 youths, recruited by force by the puppet Army, kidnapped against their will. The soldiers remain in the Army against their will, threatened by the rifles that recruited them in accordance with the illegitimate Duarte policy of kidnapping young people to send them to their deaths or be maimed in a war against the people. In a war that has internal social causes, like ours, it is illegitimate to recruit young people against their will because this violates their right to choose in accordance with their conscience, their political views, or their religion. Duarte, therefore, has kidnapped the 40,000 young people the Army.

Forced recruitment and the U.S. intervention both artificially prolong the war. Parents: for this reason, to oppose the forced recruitment of your children is to fight for peace with justice.

If the children of [Chairman of the joint chiefs of staff] Blandon and Duarte are enjoying in the United States what has been stolen from the people, then, Salvadorans, why do your children have to die or be maimed after being kidnapped through forced recruitment? Duarte keeps 40,000 young people kidnapped by means of forced recruitment.

Soldiers Urged To Desert

PA230101 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Soldiers: Duarte and the high command are already preparing to flee the country. Duarte and the high command are already evacuating their families from the country and sending them to the United States. Duarte and the high command know they are losing their war. While they prepare to flee with their families and millions in money, you are sent to die in a trench, to defend interests which are not yours. While Duarte's children and the children of the high-ranking military officers are already in the United States, eating well and having a great time in large mansions, waiting for Daddy, you are out there, rain and shine, hungry, in military operations. You are in danger of dying or losing a leg, and arm, an eye, and becoming a useless cripple for life.

Soldiers: desert the army that is defending the rich. Do not continue to risk your lives defending interests which are not yours.

ROSAS CHAVEZ CREDIBILITY IN DIALOGUE ASSAILED

PA232239 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] [Msgr] Rosas Chavez has again prayed for the enemies of the people from his pulpit. He prayed for the Duarte government officials held prisoner by the FMLN. He prayed for the mayors captured, and the refugees, children and old people, who were shelled in Antequera in Morazan Department. He did not pray for the dead and the wounded. He did not pray for the missing and the tortured. In truth, no one now expects anything else from this gentleman who is a government spokesman and represents the church of the wealthy, the church of the death squads, and the church of Yankee imperialism.

This is why Rosas Chavez is so much concerned with stealing [robando]; we mean, Obando y Bravo. [sentence as heard] But the lowly Salvadoran people are not even mentioned. Had Rosas Chavez been born at another time, he would have rushed headlong and participated in the Holy Inquisition. Due to this, and because of his unconditional services to the oligarchy, the Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee], and the Christian Democratic Party, Rosas Chavez could not and cannot participate in the dialogue. If he continues on this path, this (?priest) will surely end up officiating mass in some training camp for counterrevolutionary mercenaries in Miami.

FARABANDO MARTI OUTLINES '4 GREAT TASKS'

PA230435 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Companeros, fighters, chiefs, and militants of the FMLN: Our general command has outlined the four great tasks for the following period that will lead the people's revolutionary struggle to victory. These four great tasks are:

1. To march united at the vanguard of four people, under one single thought, under one single political line, with one single revolutionary army toward the formation of one single party and to lead the revolution to victory.

2. To intensify the war of the people, taking the people's war to every corner of our territory: To bleed the enemy army, breaking up their operations and patrols; to unmercifully beat the war economy of the enemy until it falls apart, destroying local, political, and national power until this country can only be ruled by the people themselves.

3. Each revolutionary fighter must become an organizer of the people. We must carry out the broadest organization and mobilization of the working people until they have all been incorporated into the war and we defeat the counterinsurgency project. We must develop the war of all the people.

4. In the international field, our efforts should seek to consolidate and increase the solidarity and support of the peoples of the world for our just struggle and against Reagan's warmongering plans in El Salvador.

These are our four great tasks. These are our unity of thought. This will be our reply to the enemy's plans. The enemy's plans call for reducing the war to small groups in one or two areas in the nation and as far as possible from the important areas. Our plan is to take the war throughout the national territory and as deep as possible into the main cities.

The enemy's plan is to reduce the people's support to our forces to a minimum. Our plan is to incorporate all of the people into the war. The enemy plan calls for halting the people's struggle for their rights and separating them from the revolutionary struggle. Our plan is to turn the revolutionary armed struggle and all the other struggles into one single torrent, capable not only of defeating the puppet Duarte, but also the Yankee invaders, should they dare invade us.

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA170425 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] The relations between Mexico and El Salvador have been normalized. Federico Urruchua yesterday presented the documents that accredit him as Mexican ambassador. Urruchua is the first Mexican ambassador to El Salvador since 1981 when Mexico and France recognized the FMLN as a belligerent force. The Mexican ambassador presented his credentials before Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran foreign minister and vice president. The ceremony was held at the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry.

GUATEMALA

HONORARY NORWEGIAN CONSUL KILLED IN ATTACK

Terrorists Explode Plane

PA240028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The "ad-honorem" Norwegian counsel in Guatemala died today with three other people in a terrorist attack in the southern part of the country, it has been reported officially.

A military communique released tonight indicates that Normand Ling and his companions were killed this morning when the aircraft in which they were travelling exploded shortly after landing at the "Panama" farm in the Department of Suchitepequez.

Further Report

PA240155 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Today at 0900 a terrorist group perpetrated a criminal attack at the airstrip of the Panama Farm, located 10 km from Patulul, Suchitepequez Department. The pilot of a light aircraft and its passengers were killed as a result of the attack.

The terrorists mined the airstrip, causing the accident, in which pilot Arturo Garcia as well as passengers Normand Ling, the Norwegian general counsel in Guatemala, Erasmo Sanchez of Costa Rican origin, and (Klaus Harold) of German origin were killed.

The authorities in charge of handling the case confirmed that a single-engine light aircraft was destroyed as a result of a bomb attack carried out by terrorists in the sector of Patulul, specifically within the private area of the Panama Farm. The incident is being thoroughly investigated at the judicial level.

As soon as the Guatemalan Army was informed of the attack, special patrols were sent to the site of the incident and areas near the farm in pursuit of those responsible for this criminal act.

DANIEL ORTEGA HOLDS UN PRESS CONFERENCE

PA231542 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Breakfast press conference" given by President Daniel Ortega in the Protocol Room of the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York; questioners not identified -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...During our meeting with the UN secretary general within the framework of the cel bration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, we suggested to him that it would be worthwile if he would make an effort to arrange for a meeting between the U.S. President and the Nicaraguan president. We have learned about statements by U.S. State Department spokesmen ruling out any type of meeting at the highest level. Logically, this does not include the protocol encounter that will take place during the reception being held by President Reagan. We do not yet have an official response from the UN secretary general to the proposal that has been made. Therefore, we are not yet ruling out this possibility.

Nicaragua has peace proposals to make to the U.S. Government at a meeting of that nature. Nicaragua has a message of friendship for the United States. Nicaragua is extending its hand to the U.S. Government.

With regard to Contadora, we have placed special emphasis on the fact that no peace or proposal or document can be implemented until the U.S. aggression effectively ceases. Therefore, the United States must get directly involved or committed in the negotiation process because it is a belligerent party to the conflict itself. Up to this moment the U.S. Government's position has been quite advantageous. It is the largest belligerent party to the conflict. Therefore, the United States continues to be the principal obstacle to the Contadora peace efforts.

Something that has also become quite clear in the negotiations that have been taking place in Panama is that both Honduras and El Salvador have presented objections to the Contadora peace proposals in a bid to introduce changes in the document in regard to such a major aspect as the elimination of military maneuvers. This was done, of course, in compliance with a mandate from the U.S. Government -- the mandate that was conveyed here by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the Honduran and Salvadoran foreign ministers to present this position at the meeting in Panama. Therefore, they are fulfilling in Panama the role that was assigned to them by Secretary Shultz and are opposing the prohibition of the maneuvers. They are even opposing Contadora's proposal to regulate them. Contadora has proposed that the maneuvers be regulated with a view toward eliminating them in the future. Yet Honduras said this is not possible. It will not accept Contadora's regulation formula or any banning of the maneuvers.

Logically, Nicaragua has been defending [passage indistinct]. Nicaragua has advocated and will continue to advocate a total prohibition on military maneuvers. We also continue advocating the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers or instructors from the Central American region, as well as the complete elimination of all foreign military bases in Central America. Our proposal is aimed at making Central America a neutral zone free of all foreign military presence. We also contend that in order to make progress in any discussion on armament, it is fundamental that the U.S. aggression cease. Therefore, we cannot be overly optimistic on this point until the United States changes its attitude. Until the United States is willing to become fully involved in the negotiations as a fundamental party to the conflict, it will be very difficult to achieve a peaceful settlement.

However, we do appreciate Contadora's role as a very important Latin American position which has helped and continues helping to curb the escalation of military aggression in the region. Therefore, we can assert that even though no document has been signed yet, Contadora has not failed. Contadora's role extends beyond the signing of a document. In this sense, Contadora has been an important factor in preventing a worsening of the military aggression in the region until the United States can be persuaded that a peaceful settlement is necessary and effectively and concretely commits itself to cease the aggression in the region and to sign the Contadora peace document.

[Question, in English] Mr President: In your statement in the General Assembly Hall you said that Nicaragua will suspend the state of emergency at the moment when the aggression effectively ceased. Could you define what you meant by aggression? Does that mean the U.S. must stop supporting the contras or the contras must surrender at that point?

[Question, in English, interrupting] Commander: I would like you to give us a reading of the damage the contras are effecting in Nicaragua....

[Question, in English, interrupting] According to his spokesman, the UN secretary general thinks that world government is a great idea, presumably as a mechanism to recreate the UN confidence to carry out its purposes, but the secretary general says it is impossible. If you agree with him, why do you think what is necessary is impossible? If you don't agree with him, how would you proceed to create an effective, authoritative United Nations?

[Ortega] The state of emergency will be lifted as soon as the U.S. Government cuts all kinds of direct, indirect -- or through other means -- aid to the mercenary forces; shows its willingness to (?demand) and come to an understanding; and normalizes its relations with Nicaragua. At present, we are crushing the United States' current style of aggression, which is through the mercenary forces. We are defeating it. However, as long as the United States does not normalize its relations with Nicaragua, it has other options for its aggression against Nicaragua, including the provocation of war with other Central American countries to enter through there, or a direct U.S. troop intervention in Nicaragua. The U.S. Government's threats, the concrete actions it has launched against Nicaragua, the terrorist actions -- the acts of sabotage -- force us to maintain the state of emergency.

The President of the United States will speak tomorrow. This is the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The President of the United States claims that he respects law, that he opposes terrorism and fights it. Therefore, tomorrow the U.S. President will have an opportunity to prove that he indeed supports international law, the United Nations, the international legal order, and that he is against terrorism. He must practice what he preaches. Tomorrow he has the opportunity to do this by announcing his willingness to normalize U.S. relations with Nicaragua; to put an end to the aggression, sabotage, terrorism, and the financing of mercenary forces against Nicaragua; and to respect and abide by international legal order -- that is, the mandate and jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. I believe that everyone will applaud and congratulate him if he does that tomorrow. That would be the best way to strengthen the United Nations. That would be the best homage he could render on this 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Then perhaps it would no longer be necessary to think about a world government and all those other ideas.

[Question, in English] Mr President: I think some of your friends in Europe and sympathizers elsewhere find it difficult to understand how you could have carried your way against the counterrevolutionaries this far without a state of emergency and now, when you say victory is at hand, you say that you need this, the suspension of internal civil liberties. This seems to be a real problem for a good number of Western Europeans ....

[Question, interrupting] Mr President: This week marks the second anniversary of the U.S. aggression against Grenada. What meaning do you believe this tragic date has for the Latin American peoples?

[Ortega] The U.S. aggression against Nicaragua has resulted in the loss of 11,000 Nicaraguan lives and economic losses resulting from direct and indirect damages totalling $1.5 billion. Therefore, the social and economic effects of the aggression on the Nicaraguan people are great. That is why we say that we are being subjected to a policy of genocide and extermination on the part of the U.S. Government.

We have learned through news agency reports that Cardinal Obando y Bravo is on his way to New York. It has been said that his trip is in response to church affairs. Several dispatches stated that it is false that the U.S. Department of State, White House, or CIA have summoned him. We hope he is coming to New York to fulfill strictly religious activities.

With regard to the state of emergency, we have had a state of emergency in Nicaragua since the aggression began; that is, we have lived under a state of emergency for several years. The state of emergency we have before the elections was broader in scope than this one. It was necessary to lift some of the state of emergency measures during the electoral months; that is, the state of emergency continued, but on a reduced scale. Now, when we are at a very important phase to inflict a strategic defeat on the mercenary forces' offensive actions, the party who is injured and on the verge of sustaining a fatal blow is attempting to make a last effort and launch a counteroffensive to place itself on the offensive again. Therefore, in order to guarantee the success of our action against the mercenary forces, we have broadened the state of emergency somewhat, though not to the dimensions it had before the elections. This does not negate political pluralism or political activities in Nicaragua. It regulates these. Neither does it hinder the discussion of the new constitution that includes a broad national dialogue with the participation of all the political parties in the discussion of the constitution. The FSLN is defending a constitution based on political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment.

On the eve of the second anniversary of the invasion of Grenada, we must recall this brutal action against a small country. We must remember it, we must condemn the action that was committed against the Grenadian people, and we must struggle today more than ever against that type of action that violates the international legal order.

What would happen in the world if each time a political leader or president was assassinated other states decided to intervene in that country to bring law and order? How many presidents have been assassinated in the United States? Would that justify the intervention of other countries in the United States to bring law and order and to insure that no presidents would be assassinated in the United States? The brutal action by the United States against the Grenadian people is not justified under any terms.

That was an offense against the Caribbean and Latin American peoples. It was an offense against the international legal order and against the United Nations.

[Question, in English, interrupting] Mr President, the countries of the Contadora Group, the members of the support group, and the Latin American countries in general can ill afford the failure of the Contadora initiative in which they have a lot at stake. But on the other hand, for how long can they afford to continue an exercise that is basically blocked by one of the major players in the conflict?

[Question, in English, interrupting] I would like you to tell us something about the accomplishments of your revolution. In what respects is the population of Nicaragua better off than it was under Somoza?

[Question, in English, interrupting] Mr President, your trip to Moscow and the socialist countries was used by some members of Congress as an excuse in [word indistinct] in the vote on American aid to the contras. Could you in connection with this, sir, tell us something about current cooperation with socialist countries, among them Czechoslovakia?

[Ortega] Do you have any other questions?

[Question, in English, interrupting] My question, Your Excellency, Mr President, pertains to your petition to the International Court of Justice. It is not a political question, at least I don't know enough about the court to say that, but what impact can this petition that you made to the court have upon the political, military, and moral consequences on which you are now engaged? [sentence as heard]

[Ortega] Whenever there is a conflict in any region of the world and at any time in history, the struggle is to find a solution to the conflict. Therefore, as long as the conflict is not resolved, efforts must be made to achieve that objective. The Contadora Group and the support group are facing a conflict in the Central American region that somehow affects all of Latin America. Therefore, helping to resolve that conflict is in the interest of all Latin America. The worsening of the conflict affects all of Latin America. Thus, no one can withdraw from the peace efforts as long as the conflict is not resolved. In other words, as long as the conflict exists, Contadora and the support group must continue making efforts to achieve the objectives of peace in the Central American region.

The fact that there are no immediate results, the fact that the United States is not effectively cooperating in the solution of the conflict cannot make Contadora and the support group give up. Contadora and the support group cannot give up. Therefore, the immediate role of Contadora and the support group will continue to be one of containment so that the conflict will not become worse, and to continue to insist on the negotiation and peace proposals until the United States accepts a negotiated solution and commits itself to that solution.

The most important achievements that the revolution has promoted in the past 4 years deal with social benefits for the Nicaraguan people, the literacy campaign, the continuation of education for adults and those who became literate, and the health programs. We have built schools, health centers, and child development centers in rural areas and in mountainous areas where the peasants never even imagined they would have this. There is also the great action by the revolution of distributing land to the peasants.

We are giving land to peasants individually or through cooperatives, in whatever form they want. We have been distributing and we continue to distribute land to peasants. It was land that was held by the state or large landowners.

Regarding the trip to Moscow, when I met in Managua with many congressmen who visited the country prior to the vote -- these were congressmen who voted for and against the aid to the contras -- none of them promised their vote if we did not go to Moscow. We went to Moscow because we knew the embargo was coming and we needed petroleum. Our people could not move without petroleum. We went to the countries of the socialist community, we went to Yugoslavia [as heard], and we also went to Western European countries. We obtained a very broad reply from all of these countries regarding cooperation with Nicaragua. Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and Yugoslavia replied to the policy of blockade, of embargo that the U.S. Government decreed from Bonn at that time. They replied by offering cooperation to Nicaragua. Western Europe gave us cooperation totaling approximately $220 million. The countries of the socialist community and Yugoslavia gave us cooperation approximately $200 million. In other words, it was an international pluralist response in the economic field in view of the U.S. Government's embargo action.

We think that the struggle being waged in the International Court of Justice is very important. It is very important for Nicaragua. It is very important for the peoples of the world. It is very important for the preservation of respect for international legal order and law. We believe that the court's verdict will have an impact on the international opinion. It will have a particular impact on U.S. public opinion. U.S. public opinion is very respectful of law. This situation will have to shame, concern, and above all, make the North Americans act because with this attitude, the U.S. Government is seriously affecting the U.S. positions on respect for international legal order and law. Therefore, we believe that the court's ruling will be of incalculable political, moral, and legal value.

LATE REPORT: INES DUARTE REPORTEDLY RELEASED

PA241643 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1631 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Oct (REUTER) -- Ines Duarte Duran, daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, was released today, 44 days after she was kidnapped by antigovernment guerrillas, according to diplomats who witnessed the release. They said that she was turned over in Tenancingo, approximately 30 km east of San Salvador and that she is one her way to the capital.

DAY OF ACTION AGAINST FOREIGN DEBT OUTLINED

FL231805 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Remarks by Roberto Veiga, Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] secretary general, during the "Revista de la Manana" program -- recorded]

[Text] Workers, trade unions, and our country's central trade union are deeply committed to this day of continental action against the foreign debt. They are deeply committed because this is within our working people's internationalist, solidarity feelings, because this was a decision made at a Havana trade union conference, and also mainly because our chief and guide, our Comrade Fidel, has for many years led the struggle for the cause against the foreign debt.

The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] has called for a 10-minute stoppage. This will take place at the end of the work day in every work center. Of course, There will be places where this stoppage will not be possible. We all know that there are work centers with nonstop production and essential services for people which cannot be interrupted. In those cases, there will be no choice but to stage the activity after the work shift. But we all know those are exceptions, and they are entirely justified.

Around 3 million workers will join in this great action. Of course, as is already known, peasants, students, and other sectors of our country, every mass organization in our country, has joined in this event. In our country this goes beyond the framework of workers organized in trade unions; it is an event which includes all the people.

We have learned about how Latin America prepares for this action. In almost every country trade union members and other forces have taken the call for this continental action against the foreign debt seriously. For example, in Bolivia -- we all know the situation existing in Bolivia -- where it is not easy to call for a stoppage or mass activities at this time, because the country is under a state of siege, the Bolivian trade union movement, the combatant Bolivian Labor Federation, has announced that it will join in the protest despite the serious problems the country is facing at this time.

In Panama a great protest march was called by the National Council of Organized Workers. The demonstration to be held in Panama City will begin at Porras Square this afternoon to salute this continental day organized by the Latin American and Caribbean trade union movement.

In Ecuador the country's main trade union organization, the Sole Workers Front, and the People's Front, which includes many trade unions such as the powerful National Union of Teachers, has also called for a continental day of action against the foreign debt. They will hold demonstrations, work stoppages, and protest activities.

In most of the countries of the area, for example in Argentina, they have created a sponsor committee, which includes over 50 political, labor, social organizations, and personalities. In Buenos Aires a massive event will be held to protest the foreign debt.

In Costa Rica there is a positive climate for the struggle for nonpayment of the foreign debt. Even some traditional parties' candidates for the next presidential election are saying this problem will be studied. Numerous activities will be held in Costa Rica by trade unions, including a demonstration and a 1-hour stoppage in some places.

In Venezuela, the United Central Organization of Venezuelan Workers and leaders of other trade unions have organized a day of action. Informational meetings have been held in factories and various work centers since 15 October. They will also hold demonstrations and rallies.

Metallurgy trade union leaders of the CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers] from San Bernardo, in a recent visit paid to the CTC, said they have organized in that region of Brazil the mobilization of 100,000 metallurgy workers to call for the cancellation of the payment of the foreign debt.

Likewise, in Colombia, the Trade Union Confederation of Colombian Workers has called on all organizations to join in the activities.

In Mexico a large number of Mexican trade organizations have decided to promote a great mobilization and mass activities in the entire country.

In Nicaragua events will be held.

In Peru a 2-day forum was organized by the country's main trade groups in which all Peruvian workers were called upon to participate in the day of continental action against the foreign debt.

In the Dominican Republic the national coordination of people's organizations is preparing a great protest march in various cities and especially in the capital. They are also planning what they call blocking the bridge, which means the interruption of traffic in the city's main avenues.

In Chile also, despite the difficult circumstances in which they are waging their struggle, trade union members are also preparing to hold this event.

In short, we expect great interest, enthusiasm, and readiness of the trade union movement and other people's forces of our continent in holding the great continental action against the foreign debt. As we have said before, this mobilization goes beyond our continent's boundaries as agreed by the 37th meeting of the general council of the World Trade Federation, which called all the world's workers and their unions to join in this action called by Latin American and Caribbean trade union members and to make 23 October into an international day against the foreign debt. As a result of this agreement, other Third World countries' trade organizations have joined in this continental action, all socialist countries have joined, and many important Western European countries have joined. For example, Spain is not only preparing activities in 15 events, as we mentioned several days ago, but they are preparing to hold events in 25 cities.

Cuban workers and people, by supporting the national standstill called by our CTC, will express the absolute conviction that the three causes given by Fidel to the workers and Latin American and Caribbean trade union movement: rejection of the foreign debt; the establishment of a new international economic order; and our countries' unity and economic integration. They are and will remain in firm and safe hands and will be taken forward with honor, decision, and an unyielding victorious spirit.

Urges Participation

FL231402 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Cuban workers propose that we energetically, unanimously, and powerfully carry out the agreement made at the trade union conference in Havana to make 23 October an extraordinary day of continental action against the foreign debt. This was expressed in a communique issued by the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], which calls all workers to participate in the day of continental action against the foreign debt.

In response to the national work stoppage called by our trade union, more than 3,000 Cuban men and women, construction workers, and defenders of the first socialist state in this hemisphere will link arms and unite our thoughts with the Latin American and Caribbean workers participating in street demonstrations, marches, rallies, and other activities in accordance with the circumstances of each country, including confronting the repression of tyrannical and antidemocratic governments. They will shake our region from the Rio Bravo to the Patagonia with one single, uncontainable clamor: to annul the foreign debt, establish a new international economic order, united in solidarity and the economic integration of our countries.

Another portion of the call for the CTC says all the Cuban workers and people express their absolute conviction that the three flags given to the Latin American-Caribbean trade union movement by Fidel Castro are in firm and secure hands and will be carried with honor, decision, and an unbeatable spirit of victory.

The communique concludes: Comrades, let us make reality the thought written in the sacred book of the Mayas and included in the Havana trade union act, which is summarized in that shout of rebellion and unity that all rise, that all be called, that there not be one or two among us that remain behind. No to the unjust, immoral, and unpayable foreign debt that is suffocating our people. Long live the day of continental action against the foreign debt! Long live solidarity and unity of action of the trade union movement and the Latin American and Caribbean workers.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT RAUL LEON TORRAS DIES

FL240020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Raul Leon Torras died this morning in the Hermanos Amejeiras Hospital of this capital. He was a member of the Party Central Committee and minister-president of the National Bank of Cuba. He died of a sudden illness at the age of 50.

ANC'S NZO ON COMMONWEALTH MEASURES

PA220520 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Text] Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC] of South America, has said in Havana that the British Government is determined to block any effective action against the apartheid regime.

In an interview with PRENSA LATINA on his arrival yesterday in Havana, where he participated today in the funeral services for writer (Alex Laguma), ANC representative in Cuba and the Caribbean, Nzo added that Thatcher's government and Thatcher herself are opposed to any kind of action against that unjust system that prevails in South Africa.

Nzo said that he participated as a guest of the Government of the Bahamas at the British Commonwealth meeting, where Margaret Thatcher's hypocrisy was revealed when her representatives said that approving sanctions against apartheid would harm the black people of South Africa and all the countries of southern Africa.

The execution of the young revolutionary poet Benjamin Moloise, carried out in spite of international protests, was described by Nzo as a true, new crime of the fascist regime of Pretoria.

In conclusion, Nzo called upon the international community to demand that South Africa accept UN Resolution No 435 on Namibia, as well as the elimination of the brutal apartheid system, which is primarily sustained by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his administration.

UNESCO DELEGATE CALLS FOR NEW INFORMATION ORDER

FL232030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1524 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cuba has reiterated to UNESCO the need to establish a new world information order aimed at guaranteeing the cultural independence and national sovereignty of underdeveloped countries. Participating in one of the discussions of that UN specialized agency, which is meeting in the Bulgarian capital, Cuban Delegate Enrique Gonzalez Manet denounced the intervention of capitalist powers in countries' domestic matters through communications media. He gave as an example the subversive actions by the United States Government against Cuban sovereignty when it began to operate a diversionist radio station.

Cuban Delegate Gonzalez Manet condemned the aggressions UNESCO has been subjected to for some years for its support of a new world information order.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA - The People's Republic of Angola and Cuba have signed in Havana the protocol of the sixth meeting of the joint intergovernmental Cuban-Angolan Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The document was signed by Lopo do Nascimento, a member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and minister of planning, and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, President of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 85 FL]

COMMONWEALTH LEADERS ISSUE FINAL COMMUNIQUE

FL231200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Commonwealth leaders have agreed to hold a 1987 summit in Canada. Their final communique in Nassau notes with satisfaction the reduction of tension in the Caribbean and the efforts to strengthen regional cooperation. It says Commonwealth leaders pledge their support for the region's elective efforts to accelerate development. The communique also praised Britain's role in protecting Belize, and it reaffirmed support for the efforts of Belize to maintain territorial integrity. It says the heads of government are satisfied with Guyana and Venezuela's effort to reach agreement on their territorial dispute. The leaders have also called for stronger action to curb drug trafficking. The communique says the leaders look to early action on a scheme for enhanced Commonwealth action to counter drug traffic and deny convicted drug traffickers the proceeds of their crime.

Declaration of World Order

FL231548 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Nassau CHOGM [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting] dealt with several issues and coming up with a declaration of world order, among other things. Here's Sophie Saunders with a report.

The leaders say that as a Commonwealth whose majority lives in poverty, they believe that it is imperative that the world community redouble its efforts to enlarge the prospects of social and economic advancement for three-quarters of the human race. They say there is a pressive need to remove the consensus on international cooperation for development within the United Nations system and to revitalize multilateral institutions to meet the goals of our global society for sustainable economic growth within a frame-work of stability. [sentence as received] The leaders say the solution lies not in the rejection of the United Nations and its institutions but in their rejuvenation.

They welcomed the efforts of the United Nations secretary general and others to enhance the effectiveness of the world body and its capacity to prevent and resolve conflict and pledged to work for this end. As leaders of the Commonwealth comprising one thousand million people and a third of the world's nations, the leaders have committed themselves and their nations to work tirelessly in the pursuit of a world marked not by disorder, but one governed by the principles of collective international cooperation and respect. They have reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and precepts of the Charter of the United Nations and to the goal of strengthening the United Nations system as an essential instrument of peace, security, and cooperation among nations. They dedicated themselves to the principles of self-determination, nonracialism, human freedom, and equality, and cooperation. They pledged to play a full part in revitalizing international cooperation for development and concerted actions to confront the crucial issues of international economic inequality and they have called on the world community to construct the framework of collective security based on mutual trust and shared interest.

The leaders have invited all nations to join in a universal effort to fulfill these objectives. They say they are convinced that in the future, the United Nations lies the future of humanity.

Pindling Assesses Results

FL231512 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Nassau CHOGM [Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting] is over. The Commonwealth heads of government meeting for 85 wrapping up at Cable Beach Hotel yesterday. During the final briefing for the press, Prime Minister Pindling, the host prime minister for this year's conference, talked about the South African accord, one of the major achievements of the conference.

[Begin recording] We have been engaged on a search and rescue mission, as far as the South African situation is concerned. The Commonwealth heads were searching for a way out of the terrible dilemma in South Africa, and we believe we were able to find a way to rescue all the desperate parties in that unhappy country. [words indistinct] we have found a way out for all the peoples in South Africa to acceptance of their ethnic origin. It is a way in which they can find honor and a way that would get them firmly on the path to a democratic government. [end recording]

The Prime Minister thanked all on behalf of the Bahamaian people.

Hawke Hails Achievements

BK230916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has described the just-concluded Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas as one which went beyond declaration to action. Speaking at a brief press conference in Nassau, Mr Hawke said those nations taking part had achieved the common position on South Africa to begin a process which hopefully would see the beginning of peaceful change in that country. He said this had been done in a way which combined the sending of strong signals to South Africa about the increasing impatience of the rest of the world with apartheid with the initiation of a process of dialogue.

The Commonwealth conference fixed the 6-month deadline for meaningful change to the apartheid system, imposed limited sanctions, and set in train a process of dialogue with black and white communities in South Africa through a proposed committee of eminent Commonwealth figures.

Mr Hawke said cabinet would consider the question of graduated economic sanctions against Pretoria, the second stage of which is to be imposed in 6-months time unless South Africa implements specific Commonwealth objectives. He said the first stage of sanctions was already in place, although they might require some refinement to get them in line with the Commonwealth agreed position. The prime minister also foreshadowed a total ban on Australia's air links with South Africa, which would bring to an end the twice-weekly flights of South African Airways to Sydney and Perth.

Kaunda Elected to Chair

MB221613 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Kaunda has been elected the chairman of the Commonwealth 7-man committee to review actions and recommendations of the Nassau accord on sanctions against apartheid South Africa. President Kaunda's committee, which was elected during a weekend retreat in Lyford Cay, will meet regularly to assess progress made toward the implementation of sanctions and will consider the adoption of further measures.

Mugabe Welcomes Accord

MB220842 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister said Zimbabwe has welcomed the Commonwealth accord on South Africa and will implement it. Addressing a news conference in Nassau, Bahamas, yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said Zimbabwe will have to comply with the Commonwealth accord, and is prepared to cut air links with South Africa. The Commonwealth heads of government, meeting in Nassau on two occasions on Sunday, reached an accord on South Africa which proposed the steps that the member states of the Commonwealth would have to take in order to initiate dialogue within South Africa. Some of the measures include a ban on air links with South Africa and a ban on the import of agricultural products from this country.

Comrade Mugabe said sanctions are only complementary to the main struggle being waged by the South African people, adding that the combination of diplomatic armed struggle, sanctions, and sports isolation can bring the Botha regime to its knees. The prime minister called on all socialist countries to give arms to the liberation movements in southern Africa, and those that cannot give arms to give humanitarian aid. Zimbabwe is among the seven countries that have been chosen by the Commonwealth leaders to find ways of initiating a dialogue between the Pretoria regime and the black majority.

Masire Participates in Forum

MB230804 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Botswana has urged special consideration for support to small islands and land-locked countries in their transport problems. The president, Dr Quett Masire, made the appeal in his contribution to the debate on the vulnerability of small states in the global society at the Commonwealth leaders meeting in the Bahamas yesterday. He said coming from southern Africa he was particularly aware of the potential for blackmail by the apartheid regime on whose ports and transport routes Botswana currently depends. The debate was based on a Commonwealth action group report on the vulnerability of small states, and Botswana is among the Commonwealth states clasified as small. The action group was set up in New Delhi, India, and Botswana's Mr L. Mpotokwane, administrative secretary in the office of the president, was a member.

The president explained the vulnerability of Botswana and also mentioned the progress the country was making internally and at regional and international levels. At regional level, Dr Masire mentioned how Botswana was collectively working with the Frontline States and the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] partners to promote peace and development in southern Africa. He said he was happy about the Commonwealth support for SADCC and appealed for more, considering the problems looming ahead. The president also stated that Botswana had sought to build a system of government based on the participation and consent of its people. He said Botswana had also taken measures to promote internal cohesion, but added that overwhelmingly powerful neighbors like South Africa posed the capacity to exploit internal strife. Dr Masire said such countries can also create and sustain such strife in a victim state. The president is expected to participate in the debate on Commonwealth cooperation today.

Mulroney Denies UNESCO Rumors

FL231740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 23, CANA -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has denied his country intends to pull out of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Speaking at a news conference at the end of the Commonwealth heads of government summit in the Bahamas, Mulroney said reports from Sofia, which quoted Canadian Minister for International Relations Monique Vezina as telling UNESCO's general conference that Canada would pull out, were probably garbled transmission. Copies of the Canadian prime minister's remarks were made available here today. Mulroney said: we are not going to pull out of UNESCO. I think she (Mrs Vezina) was conveying some of our widespread dissatisfaction with some of the orientations UNESCO has adopted in the past. We have asked for reforms and we think they are coming. We want to bring about these reforms from within.

Compton Satisfied

FL232250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2242 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 23, CANA -- St Lucia's Prime Minister, John Compton, today said he was satisfied with the outcome of the just-concluded Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas. Compton, who returned home from Nassau today, said he thought the delegates achieved as much as they could.

The Commonwealth leaders agreed to impose economic sanctions against the South African Government if it does not take steps to dismantle its racial segregation system in six months' time. Several Commonwealth countries had been pressing for immediate sanctions to obtain a better deal for South Africa's majority black population, but Britain opposed the move.

I think it was a great decision which shows the greatness of the institution of the Commonwealth being able to compromise and reach decisions without breach of its moral position, Compton said. Compton explained that the summit decisions were endorsed by nations some of which had 800 million people, like India, and some with two billion dollars worth of investments in South Africa, like the United Kingdom.

Comption also talked about technical aid and drug problems. He said the smaller member states were able to obtain a pledge of increased funding through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC).

All the countries... agreed to increase their contribution to the fund, and the newest nation of the Commonwealth, Dar es Salaam, [as received], pledged one million pounds for the next three years, so the fund is going to be substantially increased, and we expect to benefit substantially, Compton commented. He said the Commonwealth countries had also agreed to increase surveillance, to look at the penalities, and improve coordination in combating the drugs problem. Compton said that the heads of government also agreed to look at the rehabilitation of those who are already affected by drugs.

Agreement 'Indefensible'

FL231954 Bridgetown CANA in English 1936 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's EXPRESS newspaper says an agreement on South Africa reached by Commonwealth heads of government this week in the Bahamas was a setback to the 49-nation grouping. This was because the countries which favoured tough sanctions against South Africa did not have the courage or will to take steps without Britain, the paper said in an editorial. The EXPRESS described Britain's stand at the conference as indefensible and illogical. It said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have been told so in no uncertain terms.

Following is the text of the EXPRESS editorial:

After their two-day Lyford Cay retreat, Commonwealth heads of government have come up with what they term a signal to the regime of Mr P.W. Botha in South Africa. That signal, if interpreted correctly by most observers, represents a compromise solution arrived at to ensure the principle of unanimity to which that aggregation pays high regard. We are sure that most, of those leaders who signed that agreement would have been disappointed at the lack of commitment which it places on member governments.

Realistically, the accord represents a victory for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who boldly proclaimed that the only concession her government would be willing to make against Pretoria would be in the importation of Kruggerands, the South African currency. She made it quite clear that the voluntary sanctions which the accord calls for after six months if the Botha regime does not heed the signals, would not apply to Great Britain.

It is easy to understand the frustration which drove Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to tears during his presentation on the issue. The extreme care which Britain is taking to protect the interest of the white minority in South Africa would no doubt remind him of that same country's reluctance to adhere to the sanctions agreed to against the then Rhodesia. Britain's supporting role to the Ian Smith regime ensured that Mr Mugabe and his supporters paid a heavy toll for their freedom in human lives.

Another of the so-called Front Line leaders President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia put Mrs Thatcher's arguments into perspective when he said: Those who worship Mammom before God will lose the very interests they are protecting when it goes up in flames under the wrath of the South African blacks.

It is evident that much effort went into the final document which emerged from the weekend setting but we cannot help but feel that the striving for unanimity was misplaced in the circumstances. Britain may be the centre and founder of the Commonweath but this deference which has been paid to Britain's wishes in the matter only served to call into question the idea that Commonwealth countries adhere to a round table principle. Mrs Thatcher's stance is indefensible and illogical and she should have been told so in no uncertain terms. If Britain wished to be the odd one out on the issue of continued oppression, then so be it.

The Commonwealth of Nations comprises 49 independent countries and if 48 of them came to Nassau intent on applying maximum pressure to the South African regime, why should one nation side track the others into a compromise solution? It leaves open to question whether Rule Britannia still obtains. Reports from South Africa indicate the contempt with which that government treats any opinion but its own and Great Britain's. Safe in the knowledge that Mrs Thatcher will go [words indistinct]. True to form, he also dismissed the Commonwealth accord and reiterated his determination to deny the majority race in his country the right to representation.

In the face of all this, we must agree with Mr Kaunda that Pretoria will not accept the measures of the accord. So we must now wait for six months while the charade is played out and more lives are lost before the inevitable occurs and Britain stays away from any proposals of sanctions. What happens then? Can we expect the other Commonwealth nations to go ahead and take their own measures or the convening of another conference to consider what measures to adopt? The Commonwealth accord represents a set back for the 49-nation grouping because the other 48 members did not have the courage or will to take steps without Britain. History will not look too kindly on the Nassau summit.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CONTADORA GROUP TO MEET WITH EEC REPRESENTATIVES

PA230245 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 19 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] While representatives of the five Central American nations continue to dicker over the latest Contadora peace treaty draft on Contadora Island, Panama, the four-nation peace group is preparing for a meeting with the countries in Luxembourg Nov 11 and 12.

Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda met Friday with representatives of the EEC countries plus Spain and Portugal, which are scheduled to enter the group shortly, to set up an agenda for the meeting, which has been dubbed San Jose II because of a similar meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1985.

The meeting has as its goal gaining further diplomatic backing and coordination for the Central American peace effort.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat said that among the issues to be discussed is "a system of cooperation between both regions to support the economic and social development of the Central American nations."

During the meeting Friday, a general review of the current state of negotiations was also held. The European representatives expressed their continuing support for the peace effort, the Foreign Relations Secretariat said.

Sepulveda also took advantage of the meeting to thank the European countries for the earthquake assistance they have provided to Mexico. He stressed that Mexico "is working to establish a mechanism that will permit adequate control of the assistance received and its optimum use."

Action is under way, he said, to "specify those sectors where international cooperation would be most useful and necessary to complement domestic efforts."

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS LABOR, STUDENT MARCHES

PA231543 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday the national government prohibited marches called by labor and student organizations to protest the payment of the foreign debt. Nevertheless, sources from the United Workers Front [FUT] and the Popular Front said that marches will take place today in several cities despite the government prohibition. In addition, the National Union of Teachers confirmed that it will carry out activities today.

In a communique issued yesterday, the Government Ministry said that marches are prohibited to ensure the safety of students and citizens. According to the ministry, subversive elements would take advantage of marches and strikes to alter the community's normal functioning. The prohibition signed by Government Minister Luis Robles was sent to FUT President Jose Chavez. In the afternoon in Guayaquil, Robles said that the police will be armed and will take all measures necessary to prevent unrest and violence. The Armed Forces will be in charge of guarding essential services such as gas stations and electricity plants, the official note adds.